Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims:

1-21. (canceled)

22. (currently amended) A method for treating Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or inhibiting HBV virus replication comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient ~~as the only antiviral agent~~ a therapeutically effective dose of a compound that ~~modulates~~ inhibits cytosolic calcium release~~the level of cytosolic calcium, wherein said compound inhibits activation of Pyk2~~ and HBV replication in HBV-infected hepatocytes in an *in vitro* assay.

23. (canceled)

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 22 wherein the compound decreases or interferes with an HBx-mediated change in cytosolic calcium.

25. (previously presented) The method of claim 24 wherein the compound decreases or interferes with the activity of a mitochondrial calcium channel.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 24 wherein the compound inhibits or interferes with the activity of an endoplasmic reticulum calcium channel.

27. (previously presented) The method of claim 24 wherein the compound is Cyclosporin A.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 24 wherein the compound is 1,2-bis(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetate (BAPTA) or bis-(o-aminophenyl)ethyleneglycol-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (BAPTA-AM).

29. (currently amended) The method of claim 22 wherein the compound that inhibits cytosolic calcium release in HBV-infected cells ~~modulates the level of cytosolic calcium~~ is determined by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound; and

b) determining whether the level of cytosolic calcium is modulated in those cells contacted with the compound as compared to the level of cytosolic calcium in cells expressing HBx in the absence of the compound.

30. (canceled)

31. (previously presented) A method for treating Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or inhibiting HBV virus replication comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient as the only antiviral agent a compound that modulates the level of cytosolic calcium, in an amount effective to inhibit HBV replication, wherein the compound that alters the level of cytosolic calcium is determined by an *in vitro* assay comprising:

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound; and

b) determining whether the level of cytosolic calcium is modulated in those cells contacted with the compound as compared to the level of cytosolic calcium in cells expressing HBx in the absence of the compound.

32. (currently amended) A method for treating Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or inhibiting HBV virus replication comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient an effective amount of a compound that inhibits cytosolic calcium release in HBV-infected cells *in vitro*~~modulates the level of cytosolic calcium~~, wherein said compound is 1,2-bis(2-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetate (BAPTA) or bis-(o-aminophenyl)ethyleneglycol-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (BAPTA-AM).

33. (currently amended) A method for treating Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or inhibiting HBV virus replication comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient a a therapeutically effective dose of a compound that inhibits cytosolic calcium release in HBV-infected cells *in vitro*~~composition in which the only active antiviral agent is a compound that modulates the level of cytosolic calcium, in an amount effective to inhibit HBV replication~~, wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of

Cyclosporin A, nifedipine, nimodipine, amlodipine, felodipine, isradipine, nicardipine, nisoldipine, a benzothiazepine, a phenylalkylamine, verapamil, a diarylaminopropylamine ether, bepridil, a benzimidazole-substituted tetraline, mibefradil Piperazine, flunarizine, (±)-verapamil hydrochloride, omega-Agatoxin TK, omega-Agatoxin IVA, amiloride, (±)-Methoxyverapamil, aminohexahydrofluorene, calcicludine, calciseptine, diltiazem, flunarizine, FS2, galanin, HA 1004, HA 1077, nitrendipine, TaiCatoxin, protopine, BAPTA, MAPTAM, and EGTA.

34. (currently amended) A method for treating Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or inhibiting HBV virus replication comprising administering to an HBV-infected patient a compound that modulates the level of cytosolic calcium in combination with one or more additional compounds, wherein said one or more additional compounds are selected from the group consisting of interleukin-1, interleukin-2, thymosin-alpha, vidarabine, fialuridine, lamivuridine, famcyclovir, ribavarin, prednisone, and azathioprine~~; wherein the compound which modulates the level of cytosolic calcium inhibits Pyk2 activity in an *in vitro* assay~~.

35. (canceled)

36. (new) A method for inhibiting HBV replication in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to an HBV infected patient a cytosolic calcium modulator.

37. (new) The method of claim 22 or 36, wherein the inhibition of HBV replication is measured by detecting the presence of viral proteins selected from the group consisting of HBcAg, HBsAg, and the polymerase protein.

38. (new) The method of claim 36, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of nifedipine, nimodipine, amlodipine, felodipine, isradipine, nicardipine, nisoldipine, a benzothiazepine, a phenylalkylamine, verapamil, a diarylaminopropylamine ether, bepridil, a benzimidazole-substituted tetraline, mibefradil Piperazine, flunarizine, (±)-verapamil hydrochloride, omega-Agatoxin TK, omega-Agatoxin IVA, amiloride, (±)-Methoxyverapamil, aminohexahydrofluorene, calcicludine, calciseptine, diltiazem, flunarizine, FS2, galanin, HA 1004, HA 1077, nitrendipine, TaiCatoxin, protopine, BAPTA, MAPTAM, and EGTA.